



THIS TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1886.  
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,218.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NEW HEALTH PLAN WILL GO THROUGH

Little Doubt That Committees Will Reach Satisfactory Agreement.

## A CONTINUING BODY WITH FIVE MEMBERS

These to Be Elected by the Council, but Not More Than Two at Any One Time—This the Amendment Which It Is Thought Will Be Adopted.

It is now pretty well settled that there will be a reorganization of Richmond's Health Department, and with very little delay.

There is good basis for the hope that the Council Committee on Health and the Special Investigating Committee will speedily reach an entirely satisfactory agreement on features of the ordinance, the opposition to which led to the recommendation of the paper by the Common Council at last Monday night's meeting.

These committees met to-night, under the call of Chairman Hobson, and there is little doubt that the consideration of this important subject will be entered upon with full appreciation of its gravity, and especially of what unnecessary delay would mean. The outcome, it is pretty well assured, from the aroused interest of the public and of the members of the two committees, will be the perfection of the pending ordinance, which will give the city a health department organized on modern lines, well equipped and supplied with men, means and facilities for fighting disease and protecting lives.

### Personnel of the Board.

The personnel of the Board of Health and the tenure of office of its members formed the basis for the most serious division in the Council. A solution of this problem will, it is thought, be reached in to-night's joint meeting. An amendment has been proposed which seems to meet with general favor, providing that the board, contemplated in the reorganization ordinance, shall consist of five members, whose terms of office shall be three years, and who shall be elected so as to make the board a continuing, but not self-perpetuating, committee.

The first board, it is proposed, shall have two members chosen for two years, one for one year, and two for three years. They are to be elected by the Council.

There will probably be other amendments, but all designed to perfect, rather than to weaken, the ordinance. The special committee of the Times-Dispatch has earnestly advocated in the interest of the health and lives of the people of Richmond. The outlook is cheering for those who, with this paper, believe that the Health Department is one of the most important divisions of the city government and should be made, in both personnel and equipment, as effective and helpful as possible.

### Mr. Pollock's Position.

Mr. Gilbert K. Pollock, who was the chief objector on the floor of the council to the ordinance, based his objection solely on the ground that five commissioners, to compose the proposed new health board for a term of five years, and giving them the power delegated to them by the ordinance, was not in accord with the idea of safe and conservative government. He favored all other features of the ordinance. When seen at his home last night, Mr. Pollock stated that the only amendment he had offered was that the board should consist of three members, to be elected every two years by the Council. "I am not wedded, however," he said, "to the number I named, and would not seriously object to five, but I believe that the board should be amenable to popular control. If the board were elected by the Council, the original ordinance would mean the creation of a bureau to handle one of the most important departments of our city government, which would be irresponsible—I mean irresponsible so far as being subject to popular control. Some fear that the election of the board by the Council is a step in the same direction, making it liable to the abuses of politics."

"I myself, have no fear of this, but this objection could be met by fixing the term of office at three years, every two years, and the members of the Council electing a majority of the board. For instance, two commissioners of the first board would have to be re-elected at the end of one year, one at the end of two years, and two at the end of three years, each being elected for a term of three years. That would make the board sufficiently amenable to popular control, which control to my mind is the greatest safeguard for procuring the proper conduct of municipal affairs."

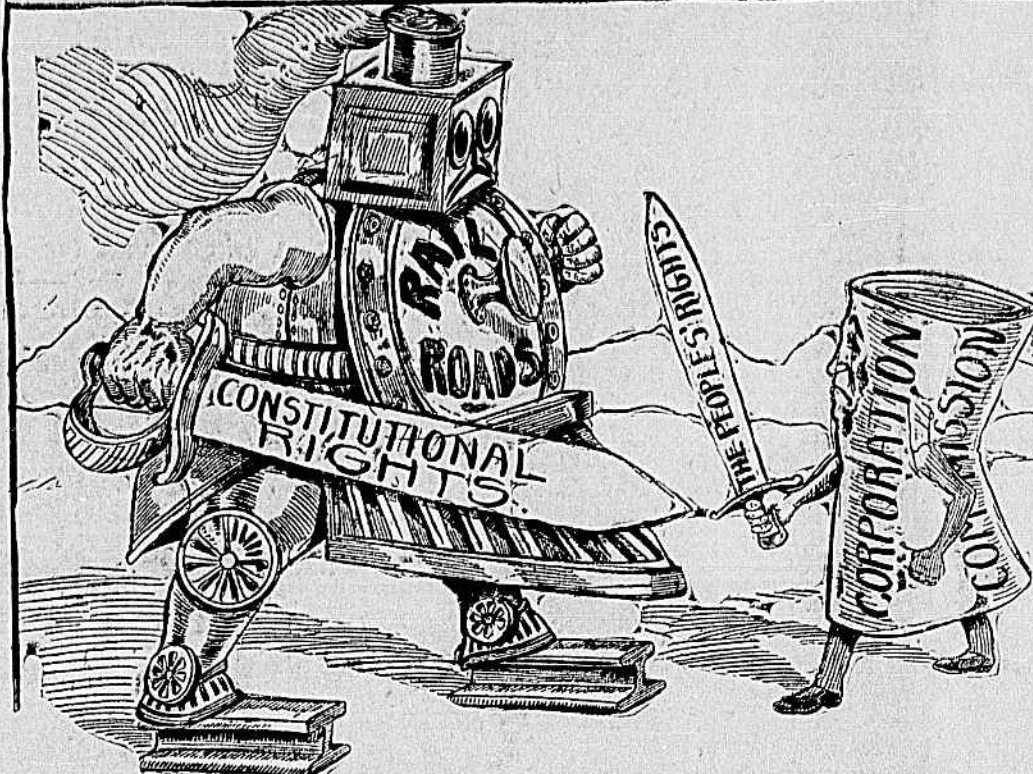
"The most modern way of creating boards for the management of municipal affairs is to place in the hands of the Mayor power of appointment, subject to confirmation by the Council. The people have a chance then at the whole government when the selection of a Mayor is at hand. I do not think of the Council as ready to take that step, and, in fact, it could not be done without charter amendment by the Legislature."

"The next best thing is not a self-perpetuating board, but one that can be reached by the people through the Council. I believe the latter proposition will be adopted by the Health and Special Joint Committees to-morrow night."

**Its Advocates Firm.**  
The advocates of the reorganization of the Board of Health on new and advanced lines, both on the Special Committee and the Health Committee, are as firm as a rock. The members of the Special Committee are unanimously in favor of the proposed ordinance and will contend to the end for its leading features.

Since the Common Council failed, for the lack of a two-thirds vote, to adopt the ordinance requiring the reorganization of the Board of Health, the ordinance providing for the same and the action of the Council in rejecting it, have been the talk of the town. The Times-Dispatch has steadfastly advocated the measure and has pointed out to the Council the

(Continued on Tenth Page.)



A FIGHT TO THE FINISH!

## MEMBER OF OLD BOARD ON STAND

Expert Accountant Should Have Made Recommendations, Instead of Criticisms.

## ONCE INSANE NO BAR TO JOB

Dr. Aylett Sustains the Testimony of Drs. McGuire and Bryan Before Committee.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)  
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 7.—The investigation of the Eastern State Hospital progressed steadily to-day without sensational features of any sort.

Mr. Geo. C. Bland, a member of the special board, was on the stand during the morning session. He pointed out that he had not taken his place on the board until April, 1904, and that he was therefore able to discuss the matter only from that time.

Mr. Bland paid Dr. Foster a high compliment, saying that he considered him a medical man of ability and a business man far beyond the ordinary.

He asserted that the expert accountants in their report had done the members of the board and the officers of the hospital great injustice in pointing out certain alleged mistakes that were in truth no mistakes. He cited the criticism of the fact that the awards were not made to the lowest bidders.

Mr. Bland said that the board did not purchase the cheapest food for the patients, but were careful to buy healthy food even if higher prices were paid.

### Opposed Discharge.

In alluding to the dismissal of Miss Perry as matron, because it was discovered by the special board that she had been an inmate of the Staunton Asylum, Mr. Bland said he had opposed it, but the meeting was called and he was notified too late to be present. Mr. Clowes and Mr. Cole, he said, had dismissed Miss Perry.

Mr. Bland said that Dr. Blackford, superintendent of Staunton, had recommended Miss Perry for the position of matron and had certified that she was cured.

He said he was unwilling to go on record as being unwilling to give employment to persons who had been in the custody of insane asylums, and who had been cured.

Reverting to the expert's report, Mr. Bland said that he thought the expert should have supplied a remedy rather than a criticism.

"I think it was his plain duty to suggest a plan to the committee," Senator Rison asked Mr. Bland a question along this line, but the question was ruled out by Senator Sadler, the chairman.

Senator Rison asked that the committee

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## FAMOUS ATHLETE MUST RETURN TO IRELAND

With Snort of Disgust, Leaped Over Five-Foot Wall at Ellis Island.

(Special To The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, June 7.—Franklin Murphy vaulted over a five-foot wall at Ellis Island to-day, directly after he had been told that he must return to Ireland because of physical unfitness, and said with a snort of disgust: "I'll bet there isn't one of the doctors who have condemned me to death in two years, and who are keeping me out of the country, who can do that."

Word was received from Washington to-day that the decision of the local immigration board that Murphy must be sent back to Ireland had been sustained. There is no appeal.

Murphy, who hailed from Belfast, is one of the premier athletes of the British Isles. He is 28 years old, with muscles as hard and firm as whipcords, and ruddy cheeks. He can take an apple or a potato in his hand and grind it to pulp. The doctors said that muscular degeneration had set in, following his devotion to athletics.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## BLOOD MONEY FROM THE SAILORS

The Arrests Made in Henrico Are Justified by the Law.

## WAS PRACTICED IN NORFOLK

Until Mayor Riddick Set the Seal of His Disapproval on It.

(Special To The Times-Dispatch.)  
NORFOLK, VA., June 7.—Until stopped here a year ago by Mayor Riddick, the arrest of marines and sailors by certain police officers and constables in this city and vicinity for the extortion of "blood money" was frequent.

The Federal law seems to justify such arrests as were made of the five marines by the authorities in Henrico county, as frequent attempts made here to have it adjudged illegal have failed.

The Federal authorities regard the authority to arrest by any officer of the law as the most effective way of running down deserters from the service and also of deterring others from desertion.

Any officer has the right to place under arrest and return to some ship or naval station any sailor or marine who cannot prove to his satisfaction that he is at liberty. The government pays \$30 for each man so returned to the service.

Some officers here made a practice of arresting men indiscriminately who had broken liberty, but with the best of intention of returning to their ship. A man is regarded as a deserter until he has been away from ship ten days; after that as a deserter.

The reward paid for the return of a man to ship is deducted from the man's pay. The practice of certain officers of making these arrests because notorious, and the rewards they received were commonly spoken of as "blood money."

Mayor Riddick ordered that no more such arrests should be made in Norfolk and those officers who were depending on this source of income for sustenance had to seek other occupations. The same laws that apply to the navy in this respect also apply to the army.

**Community of Interests.**  
Toward the conclusion of his testimony, Attorney Glasgow asked Mr. McCrea when President Cassatt decided to stop relating.

"Just as soon as he got control of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

### State Capitol Afire.

(By Associated Press.)  
BATON ROUGE, LA., June 7.—The State Capitol building is burning.

## BATTERED BY GALES, CREW CLUNG TO SHIP

Master, Facing Death, Shouted Through Megaphone "Disabled, but Still in Ring."

(By Associated Press.)  
NORFOLK, VA., June 7.—Battered and pounded by furious gales while on a voyage from Port Thorton, in the West Indies, for Baltimore, with a cargo of pineapples, during which all of her masts and all of her sails were blown away, the schooner J. I. Snow, of Rockland, Me., lived through it all, and now the vessel with her plucky crew, is on her way up the bay. The schooner was picked up off Brunswick, Ga., by the tug Edgar P. Cooley, of that port, after the master of the Snow had refused to abandon his vessel. One of the vessels which offered assistance was the British steamer Verano, Captain J. M. Manning, which arrived yesterday for bunker coal. It was while the Verano was in latitude 24.40 north and longitude 63.33 west, at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 20th, that the dismantled schooner was seen. The master of the Snow shouted through the megaphone to be reported a little disabled but still in the ring.

**Knights to Meet at Norfolk.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 7.—It was voted tonight to hold the next Knights of Columbus convention at Norfolk, Va., during the Jamestown Exposition.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## CHEAP CLERK GOT \$75,000 IN CASH

Received Salary Varying From \$30 to \$127 Per Month, But Bought Much Stock.

## HOW REBATES WERE STOPPED

Vice-President of Pennsylvania Company Throws Much Light Upon the Matter.

(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A statement regarding President Cassatt's appearance as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission, was issued to-day. It is to the effect that Mr. Cassatt awaits a call from the commission, to which he will be glad to respond promptly. The commissioners stated to-night that they are not yet ready to question Mr. Cassatt.

Joseph Boyer, the Pennsylvania Railroad employee who yesterday testified to having received large sums of money and other gratuities from producers of coal on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, was to-day dismissed from the service of the company.

(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Now light was shed to-day on the motives leading to the abolition of freight rebates by the railroads when James McCrea, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company, which operates the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh, appeared as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. McCrea expressed himself as favorable to publicity in the rating of mines and the distribution of cars. He surprised the commissioners and their counsel by announcing that for nearly two years and up to the time of President Cassatt's recent departure for Europe, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania, of which he is a member, had been considering means for eliminating the private car from the lines of the company.

He declared the company had concluded that the use of these cars was unwise.

Toward the conclusion of his testimony, Attorney Glasgow asked Mr. McCrea when President Cassatt decided to stop relating.

"Just as soon as he got control of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ENGLAND MUST LOOK TO SOUTH FOR COTTON

Head of International Federation of Spinners Makes Significant Declaration in London.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, June 8.—In the course of an interview published in the Daily Chronicle this morning, Charles Wright Macara, president of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, said that while he did not underestimate the importance of cultivation of cotton in the colonies, he regarded it as absurd for statesmen to talk of smothering speculators with British cotton. Many years, Mr. Macara said, must elapse before any substantial supply can be obtained from British sources. Much is possible by the development of the industry in India, but for the present Great Britain is mainly dependent on the Southern States of America, where there are immense possibilities.

The British commission, which has just returned from the Southern States, has not yet reported, but Mr. Macara said he believed its report would be a unanimous declaration that there is virtually a legitimate field for extension of cotton cultivation in the Southern States, the chief difficulty being to get the requisite kind of labor.

"It will be our duty," Mr. Macara said, "while encouraging the British cotton-growing movement also to do what we can to further the systematic extension of cotton cultivation in the Southern States, where, I am convinced, our chief hope of an adequate supply of the raw material at present lies."

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## STRIKING DAY IN RATE MATTER

General Manager Spencer Tells of Officers' Salaries.

## LAWYERS FIGHT OVER QUESTION

Braxton and Anderson Contend That This Information Is Necessary to Inquiry, and Mr. Thom Thinks It Is Company's Private Business.

Each day's sitting of the State Corporation Commission on the freight rate matter brings out some new and interesting feature of the inquiry, but the session yesterday excelled all previous ones in this line.

Mr. Braxton, who is conducting the case in conjunction with Attorney-General Anderson for the State, had General Manager H. B. Spencer on the stand all day on cross-examination, and when the commission adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day, he said he might have some further questions to propound. The inquiry yesterday was interesting throughout, and there were strong debates between counsel as to the admissibility of testimony.

Mr. A. H. Plant, the auditor of the Southern, will probably go on to-day, and will occupy the stand for some time. The commission will not hold a session to-morrow, but will adjourn over this evening until Monday.

When court convened, Attorney-General Anderson was beside Mr. Braxton for the first time, and took part in the proceedings. He had been detained in the Supreme Court at Wytheville, and only arrived here Wednesday night.

### A Striking Feature.

The main feature of yesterday's session was the ability of a striking debate between counsel over admitting questions as to the salaries of the general officers of the Southern Railway Company.

When Mr. Spencer was testifying on his examination in chief on the previous day, Mr. Thom brought out that wages of conductors and other employees had largely increased in the last few years, and the object of this was to show that along with other expenses of operation the increases had been so heavy as to warrant the company in asking that their rates be not reduced.

Mr. Braxton cross-examined the witness as to these matters at some length, and having finished this line of inquiry, he suddenly asked him as to the salaries of the general officers of the road.

There was on his feet in a second to object, and a brilliant controversy was prosecuted for more than an hour.

### Strongly Stated.

Messrs. Braxton and Anderson argued earnestly that this was a proper line of questioning, and Mr. Thom took the opposite view and spoke with great force.

The testimony was admitted by the commission, and Mr. Spencer told the amount of his own salary and of all the officers under him.

He said his salary was \$12,000, and those of the other officers mentioned by him ranged down to \$5,000 per year.

Mr. Braxton was rigid in his cross-examination of Mr. Spencer, and asked him a great many questions which witness said were out of his particular line, and which he could not therefore answer intelligently.

Good judges were at sea as to the probable length of the inquiry, and some of them express the opinion that it may last for several months.

### Major Anderson Present.

When the commission convened at 11 o'clock Attorney-General Anderson, who is leading counsel for the State, and Mr. Ryan, who has been retained at Wytheville, appeared for the first time, and joined Mr. Braxton in the conduct of the case. Comptroller Cox, of the Norfolk and Western, was recalled for a moment to say whether or not he was certain that the diagram had been in the hands of receivers.

Witness was not sure about the matter, but he said he would look up data on the subject.

Mr. Braxton then resumed his cross-examination of General Manager H. B. Spencer.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## FORM COMPANY WITH \$30,000,000 CAPITAL

Thomas F. Ryan and Others To Take Over Coal Fields in Virginia.

(Special To The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, June 7.—Blair & Co., Thomas F. Ryan, Lodenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Norman B. Ream and their friends have under formation a \$30,000,000 coal and land company.

The deal contemplates the taking over of the Clinchfield Company coal properties, about 20,000 acres of bituminous lands, in addition to a railroad extending to North Carolina. The Seaboard Air Line, which is controlled by the Blair interests, will enter into the deal in some way, so as not to conflict with the provisions of the rate bill.

The financing of the proposition will involve the underwriting of probably \$20,000,000 of securities. It is reported that \$15,000,000 of notes will be issued, and that there will be \$15,000,000 of common and preferred stock, equally divided.

The Clinchfield property consists of about 115,000 acres of bituminous coal lands along the Norfolk & Western Railroad in Virginia. The Clinchfield corporation also owns a controlling interest in the South & Western Railway. This corporation was dissolved in 1905 and the assets of the company passed into the control of Messrs. Ryan, Blair, Denham, Ream and Coldidge, all prominent in the affairs of the Seaboard Air Line.

The trial of William Deskins, which has been in progress all week, terminated here this afternoon in a hung jury, eleven being for acquittal.

## PACKERS, IN PANIC, URGED NEILL TO WITHHOLD REPORT



CHARLES P. NEILL.

He testified yesterday before the House Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to reiterating the charges contained in his recently published report against the meat packers, made the sensational statement that a representative of several of the Chicago firms had endeavored to prevent him from making a report to the President.

## PLAN ATTACK ON GUATEMALA CITY

Revolutionary Forces Largely Increased—Americans Said To Be Aiding.

(By Associated Press.)  
MEXICO CITY, MEX., June 7.—News from Guatemala shows great activity on the part of the revolutionists. General Toledo, operating in the south, has fully five thousand men, and is pouring in General Leon Castillo is acting under his orders in entire harmony.

The revolutionists expect General Toledo to follow up his early advantages and make good headway before Monday toward Guatemala City.

The forces in the north are preparing for another attack on Quetzaltenango, and it is again reported that Americans of military experience are in charge of the revolutionists.

The success of the revolution is predicted because no similar movement in Central America has been so well equipped with favorable auspices as regards armament, money and men.

## PRESIDENT OF MERCER OUSTED BY TRUSTEES

(By Associated Press.)  
MACON, GA., June 7.—President Charles Lee Smith and Vice-President Kilpatrick, of Mercer University, have resigned and trustees of the institution have selected Dr. S. Y. Jamison, of Atlanta, as president. It is said that friction has existed between Dr. Smith and other members of the faculty, ever since Dr. Smith was made president of the University, seven years ago, and that the trustees, after an almost continuous session for the last three days, requested the resignation of Dr. Smith.

## SLAYER OF MABEL PAGE MUST DIE FOR CRIME

(By Associated Press.)  
BOSTON, June 7.—Charles Lewis Tucker, of Andover, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page at Weston in 1904, will be electrocuted in the State prison at Charlestown during the week beginning June 10th. Governor Curtis Guild announced late to-night that he had decided not to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

## Child Murderer Free.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, June 7.—Decision was reached at the office of the district attorney to-day to discharge Josephine Terranova from custody on Monday. She will not be held for trial on a charge of killing her uncle, Gaetano Regio. Last Friday a jury acquitted her of the charge of killing her aunt, Mrs. Concetta Regio.

## HAD A BIG SCHEME FOR COUNTERFEITING

J. Miller Under Arrest for Passing Spurious Five-Dollar Gold Pieces.

(Special To The Times-Dispatch.)  
TAYLORVILLE, VA., June 7.—A man giving his name as J. Miller, of Pennsylvania, was arrested at Graham, this county, late this afternoon, for passing counterfeit five-dollar gold pieces, and was taken to the county jail and held for trial.

The man was taken to the county jail and held for trial. He was charged with passing counterfeit five-dollar gold pieces, and was taken to the county jail and held for trial.

A diagram was also found on his person purporting to give a certain point in Scott county, Va., where counterfeiting mounds, mines and more money can be found. Miller had a confederate operating in Bluefield, and it is reported that he has made his escape.

The arrest of Miller has created a great sensation in his community, as there has been much talk lately of a search for gold mines said to be in Scott or some adjoining county, and if the diagram was found in Miller's pockets it is thought it will also implicate other people in the section.

These mines, if they are not all a myth, it is said, were first discovered by Indians before the war. The authorities in Washington have been notified of the capture of Miller.

The trial of William Deskins, which has been in progress all week, terminated here this afternoon in a hung jury, eleven being for acquittal.

## Story of Negotiations Revealed By Commissioner Causes Sensation.

## BEFORE COMMITTEE REPEATS CHARGES

Makes Caustic Reference to Treatment as Compared With That of Wilson.

## LATTER SAYS BUSINESS HAS BEEN MUCH DAMAGED

Sharp Issue of Veracity Between President's Investigators and Representative of Beef Men—Statements Made By One Flatly Denied By Other.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The feature of the investigation of the House Committee on Agriculture into conditions in the beef packing trade in Chicago, to-day, was the reiteration by Commissioner Neill of the charges made in his report. He followed Thomas E. Wilson, representative of the packers, who completed the statement begun at yesterday's hearing.

Mr. Neill took up many of the statements made by Mr. Wilson in denial of the charges of uncleanness and general lack of sanitation in the packing establishments, and gave specific instances of dirty surroundings in which the packers work. Many questions were asked Mr. Neill by members of the committee and invariably his answers were ready and pointed.

**Caused Sensation.**  
The really sensational part of his testimony was at the outset, when he stated that the veterinarian employed by the packers in Chicago had bought him not to make any report to the President, but to go back to Washington and wait thirty days, and then return to Chicago to continue his investigations, thus giving the packers time in which to clean up.

Mr. Neill replied to this overture that he and Mr. Reynolds had no authority to make such a bargain.

It was quite evident that the committee was deeply impressed by the statement of Mr. Neill. The direct, flat-footed denial made by Mr. Wilson of the statements contained in the report to the President, appeared to have rather caused some of the committee to think that the report had exaggerated the truth.

Mr. Neill's statements were so frank and straightforward that they made a profound impression. His account of negotiations conducted by the packers' veterinarians to have the report had back up the packers had cleaned up their establishments, caused something of a flutter.

**Wilson Resumes.**  
When the committee resumed its hearing to-day Thomas E. Wilson, manager for Nelson Morris & Company, representing the large Chicago packing houses, amendment.

Aside from the objections he had pointed out yesterday, Mr. Wilson said the only other serious objection to the proposed inspection was the provision placing the cost upon the packers. He said he was now under an expense aggregating \$1,000,000 a year for condemnations of animals," he said.

Representative Scott (Kansas) suggested that it was generally understood the packers so upon the packers, and that they would be able to recoup themselves for the cost of inspection.

"We could not," replied Mr. Wilson. "The large packers kill only 60 per cent, of the meat supply of the country and do not control the market."

Representative Henry suggested that the delinquencies of the packers had placed them in the present position, and inquired why the packers should object to paying if the government is to pull their wool out of them. Mr. Wilson declared it was not the fault of the packers. The packers were willing to comply with any new requirements, but they feel this to be an unjust burden and one they ought not to be called on to bear.

**Foreign Trade Injured.**  
"What is the result on your foreign market of the present agitation?" asked Mr. Wadsworth.

"The result is very disastrous," replied the witness. "Our foreign demand for fresh meat and manufactured products has been practically cut in two. Our foreign competitors are all making the most of this and are getting the benefit of agitation and we are standing the loss."

Representative Haugen (Iowa) said it was well known that Congress, in the past, had not made adequate appropriation for the inspection and he wanted to know if it would not be better for the raisers and packers to pay, say four cents a head for the inspection of cattle and two cents for inspection of hogs.

"It would be better for us to divide up all we have, I suppose, rather than go out of business," replied Mr. Wilson.

**Summary of Objections.**  
Representative Henry (Connecticut) took Mr. Wilson's amendment and amendments to the amendment. Mr. Wilson made this statement:

"We feel it is going to be a difficult matter to create a covering the necessary sanitary regulations resulting in packing houses that will be constitutional."

"We feel that such a law would be useful as applied to the products when they enter into interstate trade. We do not want to make a single question. We want a law enacted. We want a good law and a stringent one. We want the sanitary inspection, and we want it thorough. I do not want the impression to obtain that we contemplate any attack on any law that may be passed."

Representative Adams (Wisconsin) summed up the objections Mr. Wilson made to the amendment.

"We feel it is going to be a difficult matter to create a covering the necessary sanitary regulations resulting in packing houses that will be constitutional."

"We feel that such a law would be useful as applied to the products when they enter into interstate trade. We do not want to make a single question. We want a law enacted. We want a good law and a stringent one. We want the sanitary inspection, and we want it thorough. I do not want the impression to obtain that we contemplate any attack on any law that may be passed."